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ABSTRACT

The New York State Interdepartmental Committee on American Indian Affairs renders, through the several state departments, various services to Indians located in the state. The Committee's 1971-72 Annual Report describes these services for the state's 8 Indian Reservations--Allegany, Cattaraugus, Onondaga, Poospatuck, St. Regis, Shinnecock, Tonawanda, and Tuscarora. The services rendered are covered under these state departments: (1) commerce; (2) education; (3) health; (4) social services; and (5) transportation. Also included in this report are (1) committee members; (2) purpose of committee; (3) chairman's report; and (4) Indian reservation leaders and officials. Related document is ED 066280. (FF)

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ANNUAL REPORT
of
NEW YORK STATE
INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE
on
INDIAN AFFAIRS
1971 - 1972

CG 007200

By:

John R. Hathorn - Chairman
Director of Indian Services

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MEMBERS - INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS - 1971 - 1972

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT	112 State Street, Albany Leo Burd, Senior Attorney
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT	50 Wolf Road, Albany Charles LaBella, Counsel
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT	State Education Building Ronald P. Daly, Chief Bureau of Elementary School Supervision
HEALTH DEPARTMENT	845 Central Avenue, Albany Dr. Arthur G. Baker, Associate Commissioner Community Health Services
MENTAL HYGIENE DEPARTMENT	44 Holland Avenue, Albany Ken Skrivanek, Associate Deputy for Planning (Mental Retardation)
OFFICE OF PLANNING SERVICES	488 Broadway, Albany Ross Petersen
TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT	State Campus, Albany Francis P. Ryan, Assistant Director Municipal Public Works Bureau
SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT	1450 Western Avenue, Albany Abe Lavine, Commissioner
	Elma Patterson Supervisor of Indian Services State Office Building 125 Main Street Buffalo, New York
STATE POLICE, DIVISION OF	State Campus, Albany S.L. Mancini, Lieutenant
	CHAIRMAN: John R. Hathorn Director of Indian Services

The purpose and function of this Committee is to render through the several State departments and agencies represented, various services to the eight Indian Reservations located within the boundaries of New York State.

Reports submitted by Committee members and other pertinent information related to Indian Affairs and services are as follows:

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT - Leo Burd - Senior Attorney

During 1972 on the recommendation of the New York State Department of Commerce, two significant pieces of legislation designed to promote the economic welfare of Indian reservations in the State were introduced and passed by the legislature. Both bills were signed into law by the Governor.

The first measure (Chapter 182, Laws of 1972) amends Section 115 and 118 of the Commerce Law to extend the definition of "eligible area" under the provisions of the State Job Incentive Board, to include Indian reservations. This would enable certain businesses that locate on reservations - and which conform to other requirements, such as the creation of new jobs and provision of job training and mobility - to qualify for credits against the State Franchise Tax.

The second measure (Chapter 190, Laws of 1972) amends Section 854 and 888 of the General Municipal Law to extend the definition of "municipality" as used in the Industrial Development Agency Act, to include Indian reservations in this State. This would enable an Indian reservation to form an industrial development agency empowered to float revenue bonds for the purpose of constructing and equipping industrial facilities.

The Department anticipates that these two measures will strengthen considerably the efforts of the various Indian tribes in the State in attracting new and expanding industry and create more and better job opportunities for their people.

A case in point is the decision of Fisher Price Toys, Inc. to erect a 450,000 square foot plant, at a cost of $6 million, on 50 acres within

the Seneca Nation reservation near Irving. It is anticipated that, when completed, this plant will employ 1,000 persons - with preference in employment extended to Indians. Fisher Price is already looking to hire Indians for training not only in production jobs, but for supervisory and administrative positions as well.

The State Commerce Department - through its Buffalo Regional Office - has been working with the Senecas toward this goal for several years, and provided a wide range of assistance and guidance, particularly in consummating the Fisher Price location. Not only did the Department assist, for example, in putting together a brochure on the Seneca Industrial Park at Irving, but it also provided training in public relations for two members of the Nation, which should prove valuable in explaining Seneca economic and social goals both intramurally and extra-murally.

The Department is currently working with the Seneca Nation in exploring ways and means of developing some of the recreational facilities of the reservation as another source of jobs and income for the Nation.

The Department has followed closely the efforts of the Seneca Nation to achieve economic self-sufficiency, maintaining close liason and supporting applications to governmental agencies for both assistance and funding.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT - Ronald P. Daly, Chief, Bureau of Elementary School Supervision

STATE SERVICES RENDERED TO INDIAN RESERVATIONS BY

THE NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

1971-1972

The New York State Education Department provides for the education of Indian children living on the nine reservations by contracting with twelve public school districts and five Boards of Cooperative Educational Services. The Department also contracts with the La Fayette, Niagara Wheatfield, and Salmon River Boards of Education for the operation of the three State-owned reservation schools.

Under the contracts, the Department pays all charges of Indian elementary and secondary students. These include transportation, tuition, and the costs of operating the three elementary reservation schools.

The Department also provides student aid grants to qualified reservation youth for attendance at approved post-secondary institutions.

Members of the Bureau of Elementary School Supervision have visited all contract districts this year.

Opportunities for Indian children to gain occupational skills are being improved by BOCES. The Department is now contracting with five such units.

The Department has assisted Indian high school graduates enrolled in approved post-secondary institutions since 1954. The growth of this program is indicated below:

1954-55	24 students	$8,400
1959-60	25 students	8,700
1964-65	40 students	28,000
1969-70	140 students	140,000
1970-71	168 students	165,250
1971-72	201 students	174,832

Participation in this program is shown here by reservation:

Allegany	22
Cattaraugus	31
Onondaga	17
Poospatuck	4
St. Regis	63
Shinnecock	8
Tonawanda	12
Tuscarora	13
	170*

Indian students also attend out-of-State institutions for which no aid is granted by the Department. Approximately twenty students are in this category.

Financial Data:

	1969-70	1970-71
Repairs to Reservation Schools	15,697	43,200
Tuition and Transportation	1,628,751	1,776,918
Post-secondary Training	140,000	165,250
Totals - Excluding State Aid	1,784,448	1,985,368

* There were 31 dropouts for whom funds were paid.

There are approximately 600 children enrolled in the Reservation Schools, 2,200 in contract schools and 200 in post-secondary institutions. The State is currently providing for 3,000 Indian students.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT - Dr. Ralph E. Dwork, Associate Director, Community Health Services

REPORT TO THE INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

HEALTH SERVICES FOR INDIANS RESIDING ON RESERVATIONS - 1971.

The Community Health Services Division of the State Department of Health has continued to assume responsibility for the planning and coordination of public health services, including ambulatory medical care in clinics, for Indians residing on reservations in the State.

The services provided in 1971 through the five clinics conducted on the reservations are summarized in the table below:

CLINIC SERVICES (1971)

Reservation	General Medical Clinics		Child Health Clinics	
	Number	Attendance	Number	Attendance
Cattaraugus	49	1,111	50	1,361
Onondaga	48	1,220	12	204
St. Regis	103	5,447	*	
Tonawanda	99	828	19	454
Tuscarora	50	1,393	*	
TOTAL	349	9,999	81	2,019

* Included in general medical clinic admissions.

Medical clinics are conducted by physicians employed on a part-time basis, with salaries paid by the State Health Department. Nursing services and other supportive activities are provided by the staffs of county or district health departments in which the reservations are located. Total attendance at clinics in 1971 increased slightly in contrast to the preceding year.

In addition to the direct services provided in the clinics, the staff of the health departments serving these counties offer additional services to the Indian families at home and in other health department sponsored activities. Services reported by health departments in behalf of specific reservations follow.

CATTARAUGUS RESERVATION

Clinics still comprise the major medical services offered to the residents of the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation. The medical clinic is held every Tuesday morning with Dr. John Cangelosi as the clinic physician. Dr. Cangelosi has been with us for one year now. There were 49 medical clinic sessions held in 1971. One session was cancelled due to lack of heat in the building, one due to bad weather, and the third due to a holiday. A total of 1,130 visits were made to the adult clinic. Average clinic attendance was 23 patients, with a high attendance of 30 and a low of 13. The total attendance at the medical clinic shows a gain of 53 over the 1970 attendance of 1,077.

Among the varied conditions treated at the medical clinic are diabetes, hypertension, obesity and arthritis.

Miss Robin Hirchert, Public Health Nutritionist with Erie County Health Department, has been visiting the medical clinic once monthly since October 1971 and counsels patients on diet and general nutrition.

The pediatric clinic is held every Thursday morning with Dr. Virginia Calkins as the clinic physician. Dr. Calkins has been with the clinic for one year now. There were 50 sessions of the pediatric clinic in 1971. One session was cancelled due to lack of heat in the building and one session cancelled due to a holiday. Total attendance at the pediatric clinic in 1971 was 1,335 visits. Average weekly attendance at the pediatric clinic was 27, with a low of six just before Christmas, and a high attendance of 48. The 1971 pediatric attendance shows a gain of 67 over the 1970 total.

A total of 313 immunizations was given at the pediatric clinic. This is three more than the 1970 total of 310.

The pediatric clinic is devoted mainly to care of the sick child, although the parents are encouraged to bring well children for health supervision and routine immunizations.

Upper respiratory infections continue to be the major condition treated at the pediatric clinic. Coughs and colds are prevalent throughout the year. Skin conditions are common among the children, with many cases of impetigo and insect bites in the summertime.

There were two itinerant chest clinics held at the Reservation in 1971 - one on May 5 with an attendance of 93 and the other on September 22 with an attendance of 68. The total attendance of the chest clinics for 1971 was 161 which was four less than the 1970 total. The good attendance at the chest clinics is due to being able to take advantage of a grant program which pays for transportation of the patients to the chest clinic. Arrangements were made with Dr. A. Grabau, Director of the Erie County Health Department Chest Clinic, to provide taxi transportation from the patient's home to the clinic and back to his home.

The Head Start Program is, once again, in operation at the Reservation this year. Present enrollment in the Head Start Program is 35 children. Physical examinations of these children are being done weekly at the pediatric clinic with a fixed number scheduled per week. Routine vision screening, health counseling, height, weight, blood pressure and urine testing is done by the nurses when the child attends the clinic.

The dental clinic is held every Tuesday at the Reservation with Dr. Harry Gawlowicz of Dunkirk as the clinic dentist. The need for dental care is great among the Indians. The Indian people appear to appreciate the dental clinic and attendance is good at the clinic, which is primarily for children ages three through 18, with priority given the younger child. There are no provisions for adult dental care on the Reservation at the present time.

A preschool hearing and vision clinic was held on the Reservation on July 21, 1971. Attendance at this clinic was 19.

A blood lead clinic was held at the Reservation on April 28, 1971 for the purpose of determining the blood lead count of the Indian children. A total of 26 children attended the clinic. All blood lead counts were reported as normal for this group of children.

In addition to the various clinics held on the Reservation, the public health nurse also visits the Indians in their homes for health guidance and bedside care on referrals from physicians. The majority of these visits are for health guidance of tuberculosis and diabetes patients. One patient on the Reservation is a typhoid carrier and he is visited routinely.

Among the problems in the health delivery system at the Reservation is lack of transportation, not only to the clinics held on the Reservation, but also to the clinics in Buffalo. Patients are routinely referred to specialty clinics at E. J. Meyer Memorial or Buffalo General Hospital in Buffalo. If patients have no means of transportation, it is difficult for them to get friends to drive them to Buffalo. Depending on where one lives

on the Reservation, a round trip to E.J. Meyer Memorial Hospital for medical care could mean a journey of 100 miles. The medical appointment plus the travel time involved usually means loss of a day's work for patients.

The New York State personnel at the Reservation includes Mrs. Mary Dole, R.N., Mrs. Rosalyn Manning, Clerk Aide, and Mrs. Katherine Geil who does the routine cleaning. Mrs. Lucille Kirkpatrick, P.H.N., is the nurse in charge of the clinic and is assisted weekly by nurses from the Hamburg Nursing Office.

Mr. Powers of the New York State Bureau of Narcotic Control visited the Cattaraugus Reservation on May 3, 1971 and, after an inspection of the facilities, made several suggestions.

ST. REGIS RESERVATION

The staff of the Saranac Lake District Office continued its work on the St. Regis Reservation during 1971 in giving administrative, personal and environmental health services.

Under the supervision of the Franklin County District Supervising Nurse, the clinic nurse, in addition to assisting the general medical clinic physician (twice weekly), made 135 home visits on the Reservation.

A Pap smear program was initiated during the year sponsored by the American Cancer Society and with the cooperation of the Division of Laboratories and Research. The clinic nurse submitted eight specimens and the reports were processed through the District Office.

Franklin County public health nurses made 86 home visits on the Reservation.

The District Senior Physical Therapist made 16 visits to seven individuals during 1971.

The routine of handling vouchers, ordering drug supplies, etc., continued to be a function of the District Office.

The Environmental Sanitation Section of the District Office continued to be involved in major water supply and waste disposal improvements. In 1970, the Legislature passed a bill allowing $87,000 to be spent for such improvements on the St. Regis Indian Reservation. All the work was not completed in 1970. Provisions were made to continue the work during 1971. In the beginning of 1971, one man was employed for

three months to conduct a survey of the needs of the people on the Reservation. This survey included but was not limited to the number of people, housing and existing sanitary facilities. The results of this survey were the basis for concluding the sanitation project in the summer of 1971. The project, as far as money is concerned, was phased out about July 31, 1971. During the 1971 construction season, several new wells were drilled and sanitation facilities were provided to those people not originally included in the priority list. In addition to this, an attempt was made to collect and dispose of solid waste material which had accumulated on the Reservation for many years.

The proposal to install two communal sanitation units never materialized due to lack of funds. These units were supposed to be constructed to furnish water supply, sewage disposal facilities, and shower facilities, all of which could be used by anyone wishing to do so on the Reservation.

It can be concluded that the sanitation program was a successful program and that it provided a maximum number of facilities at a very reasonable rate for a large number of people. In addition to providing facilities, it also provided a substantial amount of employment to people who had been in the chronically unemployed category. The project also brought together groups of people within the Reservation who had not really been used to working with each other and for a common cause. In addition to this, the project has an educational benefit in that it also provided the means to teach individuals in the field of small construction, carpentry; plumbing, earth work, concrete work, roofing, painting, etc. Educational benefits should be fruitful in the future in that much of the additional work that has to be done on the Reservation can be handled by people living on the Reservation.

The input on the part of the District Office was limited to field and office conferences with OEO and four field visits to the Reservation to evaluate progress and provide advice on certain construction problems.

TONAWANDA RESERVATION

The Genesee County Health Department Public Health Nurse assisted with the general medical clinics on the Tonawanda Indian Reservation, including child health care and immunizations, twice each week during 1971.

Dr. Stanbury retired in July. The Public Health Nurse continued to hold clinics but had to refer many patients for medical care. Dr. Uljanov began as physican to the clinic in September. Attendance at the clinic continues to increase. At present, a Public Health Nurse and a Licensed Practical Nurse are working with Dr. Uljanov. The clinic aide position is yet open.

SUFFOLK COUNTY RESERVATION

All of the services of the Suffolk County Health Department are available to the residents of both Indian Reservations. Families are encouraged to attend clinics for health guidance as well as pediatric or adult treatment. Adult clinic facilities are available in Riverhead for Indians from the Reservations.

Poospatuck Indian Reservation

Three families from this Reservation have been attending the well-baby clinics in the Riverhead office. One family has been attending the adult health treatment clinic in the Riverhead office.

Two mothers have been visited by the Public Health Nurse for antepartal supervision with special help in dietary instructions and one with a gonorrhea problem.

Two families have also been visited in the home for postpartum care. The one mother, who delivered her ninth child, was referred to the family planning clinic. Additional visits have been made to this mother on behalf of her daughter who has a hormonal problem.

Several vists were also made to a handicapped child who lives on the Reservation.

Shinnecock Indian Reservation

Indians from this Reservation attended the following clinics:

Clinic	Number of Visits
Child Health	35
Prenatal	27
Chest	7

Three visits were made to the homes for venereal disease followup.

The Environmental Health Division made visits to the reservation to collect water samples from two private wells following a report of illness in the family. Both supplies were found to be satisfactory and of no direct significance to public health.

The Social Services Division of the Health Department has made contact with the leaders of both Reservations and appraised them of the services that are available for the Indian population.

ONONDAGA RESERVATION

In 1971, three nurses made 250 home visits to 35 patients on the Reservation. Home visits are made by the nursing service to offer health guidance and instruction for the care indicated for all mothers who deliver (average - three births per month). Prenatal visits are made for teaching regarding pregnancy, diet, labor and delivery. The public health nurses do not always find out about pregnancies before the baby is born. Many women do not feel a need to "register" at prenatal clinics before they are eight months pregnant. Follow-up visits from the Well Child Conference are made for more detailed instruction of child care.

Follow-up visits are made from the medical clinic for further guidance as indicated related to chronic illness control, including dietary instructions and clarification of medical orders. Visits are made for general health guidance - including all aspects of teaching - (child care, contraception, hygiene, teaching regarding chronic disease). Referral is made to appropriate agencies and hospitals for specific physical, mental and social problems. This may include making appointments for patients if there is a need.

A monthly well child conference was held during 1971 at which 212 children were seen. Dr. Robert Chavkin is the physician. A complete physical examination and routine immunizations are done by the physician and the family is interviewed before and after seeing the physician to make certain that instructions are clear. General health guidance is given and referrals are made when appropriate. A dental hygienist is also present at the well child conference to speak to the mothers. The Indian Women's Auxiliary has provided coffee for the mothers during the well child conference. This year the Indians requested medical family planning services. As a part of this service, a counsellor from the Health Department Family Planning Service is present at the monthly well child clinic to discuss birth control and the Department medical services offered. The family planning service has offered to provide transportation to their service for those who need it. This has been well received by the Indians.

Home care service is given under physician directed orders and includes nursing care, physical therapy, and occupational therapy to those individuals ill in the home. Patients serviced during this time included instructions in the administration of insulin and "dietary regime for diabetes"; continuity of rehabilitation services in the home for patients with orthopedic problems, utilizing nursing service and physical therapy; and personal care and supportive services to those individuals with debilitating chronic illnesses related to aging.

Six patients received 221 home visits. Home health aide services were provided to one patient, four to eight hours daily - a total of 1,180 hours for the year.

A weekly medical clinic was held on Thursday evenings during 1971. Forty-nine clinics were held and 1,242 patients were seen. Two public health nurses are present at this clinic with Dr. Kenneth McDermott. Patients are interviewed before they see the physician and home visits are made if the patient needs further health guidance and instruction. This is mainly a screening clinic and we are equipped to handle influenza, colds, URI's, minor skin infections and some diabetes, heart problems and arthritis. There is a large supply of pills and a small supply of injectables and creams.

Appropriate referrals are made to clinics or the emergency room when unable to handle the patient's problem. A new interviewing form was devised by the supervising nurse and public health nurse in order to keep more complete records on the patients seen at clinic.

This year there were 21 diagnosed cases of infectious hepatitis on the Onondaga Reservation. Four of these occurred in January and the rest occurred between August and the end of December. The initial policy followed was to give gamma globulin to all family contacts. At this time, teaching regarding the disease and its prevention was also done.

Approximately 106 people came for gamma globulin at the December 16 medical clinic. Seventy-five people who were close contacts of known cases received gamma globulin. On December 17 and December 22, 1971, 127 teachers and children were given gamma globulin.

The Environmental Sanitation Division of the Health Department also gave out literature at medical clinic regarding "The Sanitary Privy".

TUSCARORA RESERVATION

Niagara County's generalized public health nursing program includes residents of the Tuscarora Indian Reservation. Physical care as well as physical therapy is included in this program.

Immunologics are provided to the weekly medical clinic. Reservation school and preschool children were included in the rubella immunization program conducted during the Spring of 1971.

Plans were initiated to conduct a monthly well child conference on the Reservation to be initated during 1972. It should be noted that this is a well child conference in contrast to the well baby clinics being conducted elsewhere in the county.

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT - Abe Lavine - Commissioner

SERVICES TO INDIANS

All services offered by the New York State Department of Social Services are available to needy Indians on all of the Reservations as they are to all residents of the State. These programs are administered through local departments of social services. The cost of services rendered to Reservation Indians is reimbursed in full by the State.

A special State Social Worker helps Indian families to help themselves. She advises them and guides them in Educational and Vocational planning and in the use of the various state, federal, and local resources where available to them. She encourages the formation of community organizations and slef-help groups as well as obtains needed services in connection with problems of Health, Education, Employment, Property Rights, Recreation and Domestic Relations. She consults with members of Indian Councils and with other public officials and private groups on Indian Affairs. She coordinates, when indicated, activities and services for the residents of the Reservation and/or urban areas.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Meetings have been held periodically with the district offices providing services to the nine Indian Reservations. The focus of these meetings has been to make known the special cultural aspects of our Native Americans, especially when agencies have been implementing the new delivery system and planning for employment and/or training programs. Most important has been the emphasis placed on involving and informing the tribal leaders of such plans.

Some discussions have focused on possible future change. For example, all of the current social service programs available through local districts could be handled through tribal officials. The major positive change would be Indians serving Indians.

A picnic was cooperatively planned between the Erie County Child Welfare Services and the Planning Committee for the New York State Iroquois Conference as "An Innovated Approach to Finding Adoptive and/or Foster Care Homes for Indian Children in Care". The short term goals have already been reached in that Erie County Child Welfare Services has become aware of the Indian children in care in regard to numbers, tribal affiliations, and other characteristics. It is hoped that the picnic, as a cultural approach, will provide the children with a beginning Indian identity. The long range goals are to maintain Indian identity, strengthen family ties, reinvolve extended kinship ties, and to find adoptive and/or Foster Care homes among the Indian people.

A great deal of direct service has been given to members of the Iroquois tribes who are able to come into the Buffalo Office and seek help relative to problems encountered with the local Social Service districts. Others who telephone are given help and guidance toward resolution of similar problems. In addition, families are helped with interpersonal relationships through consultation and referral to other public and private agencies. Much correspondence is received and answered relative to the above problems as well as families who are interested in adopting Indian Children.

A considerable amount of administrative work regarding state charge applications for reimbursement of cost of care is also processed through this office.

Native American Social Services is a group of Indians who have volunteered their time to help the Urban Indians of Buffalo to help their people help themselves. Their advisor is on staff at State University of New York School of Social Policy and Community Services. The School has a federal grant from the National Institute of Mental Health to develop a unit for field instruction for Indian undergraduate and graduate Social Work students.

HEALTH SERVICES

THE NEW YORK STATE INDIAN HEALTH AIDE PROGRAM is an excellent example of providing needed services to Indians.

It was determined that the clinic facilities on the reservations needed expansion and more medical services were required to meet the health needs of the residents. These needs were discussed with Dr. Arthur G. Baker, Community Health Services, New York State Department of Health, and in March 1972, Dr. Hollis S. Ingraham State Health Commissioner announced that "A health aide program has been established to serve the Indian reservations in Western New York State to serve 6,150 residents of the Allegany, Cattaraugus, Tonawanda Reservations. The program staff, a supervising health aide and four staff members, all Indians will work out of the Department's Buffalo Regional office under the direction of Dr. Laverne E. Campbell, Regional Health Director. Their salaries will be paid through federal funds administered by the State Department of Health.

"The Health Aide Program, supervised by the Community Health Services component of the Department, will attempt to identify the health needs of the Indian communities involved, to make the population aware of the health resources available to them, and to determine where gaps exist in medical and health services.

"This program will serve the Indian people without creating any conflict with their cultural traditions or living patterns. Each health aide recruited will be a member of the tribe living on the reservation she will serve. In effect, she will be an ombudsman for the health of her people.

Among the main functions of the health aide will be to teach reservation residents about preventive health measures related to personal and environmental health and to serve as a liaison between medical health services in the community and the reservation. The health aide also will organize educational activities for reservation residents, such as nutrition demonstrations for mothers and discussions on immunization, sanitation, and other health related problems, and will provide direct assistance to residents of the reservation in obtaining medical and dental services."

A considerable amount of work lies behind the above announcement. Miss Rita Pacheco, Chief Public Educators Section, State Department of Health, was given responsibility for the development and implementation of this program. We met several times with various Indian resource people. Finally, it was decided that the program could begin only upon approval from the Tribal Councils and then followed by their selection of the Health Aide for their respective reservation.

Since several reservations were involved, it was felt that the Health Department should have the responsibility of selecting the Health Aide Supervisor.

The orientation of the Health Aides and Supervisor was held on the various Reservations with two objectives in mind. First, the training staff would become familiar with Tribal government structure, culture, and geographical location of the reservations; second, the Tribal Councils and appropriate personnel would become acquainted with the Health Aide and the Program. Plans have been completed to continue with in-service training and to keep the tribal councils informed of the progress of this program.

Consultation is being given to Dr. Raymond G. Hunt, Director, Survey Research Center, State University of New York at Buffalo, who was interested in securing funding for three principal areas of Indian Health:

1) Indian Health needs
2) Indian Health orientation
3) Recruitment of Indians into Health Services Careers.

His ultimate objective is to improve the amount and the quality of Health Careers available to Indians and to increase opportunities for Indians to participate in providing a career so that it needs and meets their preferences.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

Coordination and cooperation continues to exist between this office, the New York State Education Department, Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Seneca Indian National Educational Foundation, and other funding institutions relative to the recruitment and admission of Indian students in various institutions for higher education. This office has the responsibility for processing the applications of Iroquois students for admission to the Boarding Schools sponsored by the Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs. The social evaluation plays a major role in the admission process.

A great deal of public relations is accomplished through public speaking, panel participation, seminars, workshops, institutions, and at conferences to raise monies for special Indian scholarships. This Department not only is interested in but lends its support to all of the Indian tribes and groups who are interested in preserving their culture, through the various language and culture programs offered in the various district schools.

Supplemental guidance services are arranged by this office for Indian students planning to enter into the admission process for higher education. Direct services is rendered to both the student and the college he selects.

Another part of this Higher Education planning for Indian students lies in the Recruitment Programs which also are generated in this office in conjunction with post secondary educational facilities.

TONAWANDA INDIAN COMMUNITY HOUSE

The Tonawanda Indian Community House, near Akron, New York adjoins the Tonawanda Indian Reservation, has an all-Indian Board of Directors, and is maintained by the State Department of Social Services for use by young and old as a Cultural, Social, Educational and Health Center.

The interior of the building has been rehabilitated with the paneling obtained through the efforts of Mrs. Ramona Charles, Custodian. This year she was able to secure the voluntary contribution of an electrician and parts of the building were rewired for greater safety and comfort. It is hoped that the proposed annex to the building which will provide for clinic, shower and kitchen facilities, will be built in the near future. The TICH Board of Directors were able to secure some adjacent land which will be converted into a parking area. The Board has also purchased a number of Indian books for the library. An active winter sports program was held at the building. This office approves all maintenance and construction expenditures for the Community House.

OTHER SERVICES:

Since this is the only field office for Indian Services in the State, inquiries and other matters are directed to this social worker for action. In addition, she serves as liaison between the Community and Native Americans.

This office receives many different kinds of inquiries, and requests regarding various interests and needs. A preliminary evaluation is made before referral to tribal councils for final decision and action.

The official records of the Cayuga Tribal Roll are maintained by this Department and the annuities are dispersed three times a year.

Trustee accounts for minor Indian children are established, maintained, and dispersed in accordance with Rules and Regulations.

Identification cards are issued upon request. Certifications of birth are issued to certain Indians who otherwise are unable to establish a record of their birth for official purposes. Direct service is given to Indians seeking Social Security and other benefits.

SOME TRIBAL HIGHLIGHTS:

This office, when requested, arranges meetings between Tribal Leaders and Federal, State, and other public or private representatives.

Cayuga: Chief Franklin Patterson has retired from "active duty" for his tribe and Chief James Leaffe has taken his place assisted by Chief Vernon Isaac and Frank Bonamie. We wish Chief Patterson and Mrs. Patterson many happy retirement years. Chief Patterson was an excellent representative for his tribe for many years.

The Cayuga Nation has begun to meet regularly and they have accepted a donation from the New England Indian Hobbyist Association for operating expenses of the tribe.

Mohawk: Chief John Cook also has taken a "leave" from active duty from Tribal Affairs. The Mohawk Nation made several giant steps while he was the Head Chief. We are sure that John will continue his interest, concern and support for programs that affect the Mohawks.

The Mohawks have been actively involved in cultural and educational programs, and economic development. They are building an addition to their Council House and Library Center. This will probably house the Reservation Clinic.

Seneca Nation: The Senecas dedicated their new Steamburg Community Building for use by the Coldspring Community. They have submitted an application to Housing and Urban Development for an ice rink and Lacrosse box to be built at Newtown (Cattaraugus Reservation).

The Seneca Nation Housing Authority will be constructing new homes on the Reservation for private ownership and rental.

The Seneca Nation Community Action Agency sponsors an Alcoholism Program.

Tonawanda Band of Senecas: The Tonawanda Senecas have completed the first year with their own selected Attorney, Richard D. Yunker. The relationship appears to be positive and we believe mutually beneficial.

They are also completing the housing survey as a part of preparation for the Housing Improvement Program sponsored by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Some residents participated in the Silversmith Classes sponsored by the Tonawanda Indian Community House Board of Directors. This has been a very rewarding experience and has rekindled an interest in this part of their culture.

Tuscarora: The Tuscarora Council and the Tuscarora Parents and Teachers Association held a well attended and informational cultural night. The Arts & Crafts display was exceptional as were the student demonstrations of the Tuscarora Language classes.

Shinnecocks: The Tribe has formulated a Sinnecock Indian Reservation Development Board to concern itself with Community needs and to develop program and find funding for the program.

NEW YORK STATE IROQUOIS CONFERENCE

The third annual New York State Iroquois Conference was held at Nazareth College in July of 1972. There were over 200 representatives from the Iroquois tribes in attendance. The action workshops were focused on Indian Education. Recommendations were made to be forwarded to the New York State Department of Education. Mrs. Helen Schierbeck, Director of the Office of American Indian Affairs, United States Office of Education, was the speaker and informed those present about the kinds of funds available to New York Iroquois for educational programs.

This conference appears to be a successful means by which the Iroquois Tribe join together to discuss problems of mutual concern and to make recommendations for their solution. Mrs. Trudy Parker served as General Chairman.

Respectfully submitted
Elma R. Patterson
Supervisor of Indian Services

STATE CHARGES
Indians on Reservations
Total Expenditures - by District & Program
1971

District	AD	HR	OAA	ADC	AB	MA	Adult Inst. Care	Child Welfare	Total
Cattaraugus-Alleg. Res.	$12,182	$ 9,997	$13,022	$ 49,019	$ -	$29,382	$3,144	$10,816	$127,562
Erie-Catt. Res.	5,668	11,431	13,296	149,753	737	67,553	1,714	56,597	306,749
Genesee - Ton. Res.	3,200	5,235	4,234	26,547	-	11,783	-	5,682	56,681
Niagara - Tus. Res.	37,580	8,332	7,447	116,940	-	4,582	-	1,356	176,237
Onondaga-Onon. Res.	18,537	65,092	16,231	115,604	-	24,537	-	56,304	271,768
Franklin-St. Regis, Res.	19,266	23,985	30,750	109,834	-	93,103	-	-	276,938
Suffolk-Shin.&Poosp.	9,443	5,801	2,782	50,910	2,027	15,269	-	13,456	99,688
TOTALS	$105,876	$129,873	$87,762	$618,607	$2,764	$246,209	$4,858	$144,211	$1,315,623

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT - Francis P. Ryan - Assistant Director
Municipal Public Works Bureau

Herewith submitted is information for inclusion in the 1971-72 Annual Report of the New York State Interdepartmental Committee on Indian Affairs.

State Highways on the various Indian Reservations within New York State are the responsibility of the New York State Department of Transporation. Maintenance and repair on these roads is part of the Department's annual program.

Other roads within the Reservations designated as "Indian Reservation Roads" are maintained by the Highway Maintenance Subdivision of the Department.

The six Regional Offices of the Department of Transportation having jurisdiction over and responsibility for Indian Reservation Roads in their respective regions are listed below with existing mileage of such roads:

Region 3,	Headquarters at	Syracuse	15.15 miles
Region 4,	"	Rochester	22.32 "
Region 5,	"	Buffalo	94.30 "
Region 6,	"	Hornell	1.72 "
Region 7,	"	Watertown	24.04 "
Region 10,	"	Babylon, L.I.	8.58 "
		TOTAL	166.11 miles

Any difference in mileage between that listed and what was given in prior reports is the result of reconstruction on new alignment of a number of the roads on the Allegany Indian Reservation in Cattaraugus County.

In addition to funds spent annually on State Highways traversing Indian Reservations, the Department during the fiscal year 1971-72 spent some $332,200 on the maintenance and improvement of Indian Reservation Roads; $197,200 for personal service, and $135,000 for materials.

In view of the budget restrictions faced by many of the Departments this year, it is gratifying to note that approximately $100,000 of Capital Construction Funds is anticipated to be available during the fiscal year 1972-73 for work on Indian Reservation Roads. The tentative program for the expenditure of these funds during 1972 is as follows:

Region	Reservation	Road	Miles	Est. Amount
3	Onondaga	Everingham Road	2.50	$19,000
5	Allegany	Nine Mile Road	0.20	18,000
		Ten Mile Road	0.58	
		Cotton Road	0.50	
		Carrollton Village Rd.	1.00	
	Cattaraugus	Lake Road	1.00	$22,000
		Brant Road	0.50	
		Burning Spring Road	1.00	
		South Road	1.00	
	Tuscarora	Upper Mt. Road	1.50	$20,000
		New Road	1.00	
		Black Nose Spring Rd.	0.50	
7	St. Regis	Cook Road	2.00	$21,000
		Grey Road	0.85	
		River Road	1.50	
		Tarbell Road	0.80	

It is the policy of this Department to provide the same quality of services for Indian Reservation Roads as is provided for all other parts of the highway system. However, the level of service in all areas is dependent upon the availability of funds.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

To supplement the foregoing Committee member reports, the following material from other sources in the State is provided.

A summary of Indian legislation and activities of the Sub-Committee on Indian Affairs is reported by Frederick DiMaggio new researcher for the Assembly staff who has been assigned to work with the Committee and new Chairman, Assemblyman Leonard Bersani of Syracuse. Mr. DiMaggio's report follows:

The New York State Assembly Subcommittee on Indian Affairs has maintained an active role in assisting the Indian community during the past year. Through hearings conducted on the reservation, and meetings in Washington and Albany the Subcommittee has sought solutions to the major problems of housing, unemployment, and tribal rights.

The Subcommittee has sought to better State-Federal relations in hopes of advancing opportunities to the State's Indian people. In November, 1971, a housing conference was held to explore the housing programs available to reservation Indians and sources of public and private funding. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has reaffirmed its commitment to improve housing in the State by funding the Housing Improvement Program (HIP) which makes grants to individual Indians to build or refurbish their homes.

Fourteen bills affecting Indians were introduced during the 1972 legislative session. Six of these bills had been previously introduced.

Six of the bills were signed into law. Two bills (A.8928, A.10539) sought to expand employment by making Indian reservations eligible for the provisions of the Industrial Development Agency Act and the Job Incentive Program. Two other bills (A.10195*, A.10198*) grant the Tonawanda Reservation leasing authority for the exploration and extraction of minerals gas, and oil, and for agricultural purposes.

Another bill (A.6923-A*) which became law grants free licenses to reservation Indians for hunting and fishing off the reservation. There was opposition from some Indian leaders who felt this privilege should be extended to off-reservation Indians.

The remaining bill enacted in the 1972 legislative session (A.10193*) amended section 111 of the Indian Law by lowering the minimum voting age for St. Regis tribal elections from 21 to 18 years. The amendment clarified an inconsistency in the Indian Law resulting from the incomplete amending in 1971 provisions relating to this topic.

Eight of the fourteen bills affecting Indians submitted in the past legislative session failed to become law. The reasons for thier failure are due to opposition expressed by the Indian community or State agencies, or the fiscal implications. The disposition of the bills was as follows:

A. BILLS WHICH PASSED THE ASSEMBLY BUT NOT THE SENATE.

A.6924-A* - Copy of Indian Law for each reservation.

A.11558* - Indian treaty rights to hunt and fish on reservations without complying with State fish and game law.

A.12250* - Eminent Domain Constitutional Amendment.

* Bills sponsored by the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs.

B. BILLS WHICH PASSED THE SENATE BUT NOT THE ASSEMBLY

A.8843 - Regulation of fishing on Kinzua Lake by Environmental Conservation Department and Pennsylvania.

C. BILLS WHICH FAILED TO COME OUT OF COMMITTEE

A.3327-A - Creation of sewer districts on reservations.

A.4256-A - Creation of sewer corporations on reservations.

A.6930* - Commission on Indain Affairs.

S.9916 - Reaffirmation of Education Department's commitment for post-secondary aid to Indian students.

At the close of the legislative session Assemblyman Joseph Reilly regretfully resigned as Subcommittee Chairman to accept the chairmanship of the Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Problems. John Hudacs, who performed the Subcommittee staff work has become the JLC's executive director. Fred DiMaggio, formerly of the State Commission to Revise the Social Services Law, will now perform the staff work.

Assemblyman Leonard F. Bersani, newly appointed Chairman of the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs stated:

> "I look forward to furthering the work in which the Subcommittee has been engaged in the past two years. I will meet with the tribal leaders to discuss topics of interest to them and the need for further public hearings to air their problems.
>
> I hope the Indian people will continue to give the Subcommittee the fine consideration, cooperation, and hospitality they have in the past."

*Bills sponsored by the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs.

Walter Liddard, Indian Agent for the Onondaga Reservation reports as follows:

Article three of McKinney's "Indian Law" lists the duties of the agent of the Onondagas as the distribution of the annual annuity (June Money) the yearly salt payment and in general the responsibility to "protect the rights and interests of the tribe".

The last quote entails several activities including assisting Indian youth wishing to enter college such as securing any grants and benefits for which they may be eligible as Indians. He assists in drawing up contracts and agreements in connection with property sales and acts as liaison with the local Department of Social Services and other agencies. The agent functions additionally as an intermediary in personal disputes if so requested.

He accepts requests to speak before college, church and other groups - supplies information about the reservation, its history and problems etc. - to students on all levels - and generally attempts to interpret the Indian and the reservation in relation to the larger white community.

The agent is always available to both individuals and the Council in whatever capacity he may be of service.

James George, President of the Seneca Nation of Indians concludes his 1971 Progress Report to his people as follows:

We of the Seneca Nation all strive to make our communities a better place to live and to keep people together. The ever rising pressures of todays economy has placed the Seneca Nation in the competitive field.

Because of the Kinzua Dam, the loss of acres and acres of tribal lands, are still sources of deep concern and anxiety for all Senecas involved. The Seneca Nation government has and always will keep these factors in mind.

We try to maintain our culture, but still remain flexible to the changes of the modern day world.

With the creation of permanent employment on the reservations, this alone will lend to the adjustments to be made, adjustments that most Senecas will be in favor of, and not something that is bestowed upon them.

The following is a breakdown of the Seneca Nation of Indians plans and programs for the coming calendar year.

I. Iroquoia -- Recreation/Tourism/Cultural development

Estimated Cost: $10,000,000 plus

II. Seneca Industrial Park --

Estimated Cost: $500,000
Source of funding: Seneca Nation E.D.A.

III. Seneca Industrial Park --

$5,000,000

Capital improvement necessary to help industry locate at Industrial Park for such items as buildings, machinery, etc.

Proposed funding: Seneca Nation
E.D.A.
State of New York

Estimated time schedule: 1972 - 1974

IV. Other Economic Development areas where technical assistance will be required:

a) Land use plan for both Allegany and Cattaraugus Reservation:

Water and sanitation
Roads
Housing
Community recreation

b) Thomas Indian School:

Plans are being studied for renovation of the Thomas Indian School buildings.

Approximate Cost: 1.5 million dollars

The main concern of the Seneca Nation of Indians is to provide the communities with a healthy atmosphere and to provide the needed adjustments that the communities seek and desire in the fields of recreation, housing education, employment, etc. The Senecas have no objections to progress, if progress is in line with their goals and desires.

Due to a large number of inquiries concerning our Indian population figures the following information is provided. Tribal enrollment figures for 1971 are as follows:

Seneca Nation	4645
Tonawanda Band of Senecas	850
Oneidas	469
Mohawks	2268
Cayugas	366
Onondagas	1349
Tuscaroras	647
Shinnecocks	200
Poospatucks	160
TOTAL	10,954

The Indian population by county in New York State according to the 1970 Federal census is as follows:

Albany	198	Niagara	1802
Allegany	25	Oneida	214
Bronx	1759	Onondaga	2264
Broome	129	Ontario	172
Cattaraugus	1318	Orange	170
Cayuga	36	Orlean	64
Chautauqua	230	Oswego	110
Chemung	83	Otsego	19
Chenango	39	Putnam	47
Clinton	47	Queens	1839
Columbia	28	Rennselaer	89
Cortland	49	Richmond	129
Delaware	28	Rockland	147
Dutchess	168	St. Lawrence	257
Erie	3975	Saratoga	80
Esses	26	Schenectady	116
Franklin	1674	Schoharie	17
Fulton	21	Schuyler	25
Genesee	591	Seneca	30
Greene	21	Steuben	73
Hamilton	1	Suffolk	1044
Herkimer	35	Sullivan	37
Jefferson	97	Tioga	16
Kings	3040	Tompkins	51
Lewis	10	Ulster	89
Livingston	73	Warren	37
Madison	84	Washington	32
Monroe	1249	Wayne	60
Montgomery	22	Westchester	469
Nassau	556	Wyoming	48
New York	3154	Yates	11

TOTAL 28,324

In conclusion, and after thirteen years as Director of Indian Services it is a pleasure to note from the foregoing reports the increased quantity and quality of state services provided our Reservations.

Of considerable satisfaction to me, also is the increased particpation of Indians in programs and services.

Indians now vote in school district elections and some serve on school boards of Education. These rights were denied them just a few years ago.

Miss Ann Lewis, an Indian, supervises the Indian Education Program and is an Associate in the State Education Department. Mr. Phillip Tarbell, a Mohawk, is an assistant curator and specialist in Indian Culture in the State Museum.

Mrs. Elma Patterson, a Tuscarora Indian with a Master's Degree in Social Work is Supervisor of Indian Services in the Department of Social Services. Her many duties and program developments are detailed in her report for the Social Services Department.

A staff of five Indian Health Aides are now working to expand clinic facilities and improve health programs on the Reservations.

This trend of Native American Planning for and serving other Native Americans seems to be the logical approach to a better rapport between the Indian population and the State of New York. This may also lead to the acceptance of many programs for some reservations which up until now certain Indian leaders have resisted.

I would like to thank the members of the Interdepartmental Committee and many other persons, too numerous to mention for assisting this Office in coordinating the many services provided our Reservation Indian population.

Respectfully Submitted
John R. Hathorn
Director

INDIAN RESERVATION LEADERS AND OFFICIALS

CAYUGA

Nation of Indians
P.O. Box 11
Versailles, New York 14168

ONEIDA

President Jacob Thompson
~~R.F.D. #1 - Rt. 11A~~ RR2 West Rd
Oneida ~~Nedrow~~, New York

ONONDAGA

Chief Leon Shenandoah
Chief Irving Powless, Jr.
Onondaga Reservation
Nedrow, New York

Non-Indian Agent: Mr. Walter N. Liddiard
R.D. #1
Lafayette, New York

POOSPATUCK

Head Trustee Junie Langhorn
Second Trustee Ronald Bell
Third Trustee Barry Langhorn
Poospatuck Reservation
P.O. Box 235
Mastic, Long Island, New York

Treasurer: Mrs. Abbie Langhorn

Secretary: Mrs. Loretta Bell

SENECA NATION

Dean Williams
President ~~James George~~
Taylor ~~Haley~~ Community Building
Cattaraugus ~~Allegany~~ Reservation
Irving ~~Salamanca~~, New York

Clerk: Miss Winifred Kettle

Treasurer: ~~Barry Snyder~~
P Shabe Clouse

SHINNECOCK

President Harry K. Williams
Shinnecock Reservation
Box 1347
Southampton, Long Island, New York

Secretary: Walter Wise, Jr.

ST. REGIS MOHAWK

Chief Lawrence Lazore
Chief ~~John Jacobs~~ John Bigtree, Jr.
Chief ~~Arthur Lazore~~ Russel Lazore
St. Regis Reservation
Hogansburg, New York

Clerk: ~~Maxwell Garrow~~
Leonard Bambrick

TUSCARORA

Chief Arnold Hewitt
5616 Walmore Road
Lewiston, New York

Clerk: Leo Henry
2006 Mount Hope Road
Lewiston, New York

TONAWANDA

President Chief Ellsworth George
5993 Council House Road
Basom, New York

Clerk: Clarence Blueye

Treasurer: Vincent Charles

INDIAN PARABLE

Recently a western newspaper printed a picture of a deserted farmhouse in a desolate sandswept field, and offered a prize for the best 100 word essay on the disastrous effects of land erosion. A bright Indian boy from Oklahoma won the trophy with a graphic description which we might compare by analogy to what the white man has done to his air, land and waters. The essay follows:

"Picture show white man crazy. Cut down trees. Make too big teepee. Plow hill. Water wash. Wind blow soil. Grass gone. Door gone. Squaw gone. Whole place gone to hell. No pig. No corn. No pony."

"Indian no plow land. Keep grass. Buffalo eat grass. Indian eat Buffalo. Hide make plenty big teepee. Make moccasin. All time Indian eat. No work. No hitchhike. No ask relief. No build dam. No give dam. White man heap crazy."

-- from the St. Labre Indian School newsletter
Ashland, Montana